ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

Herald Special Report from

Protest of the Sultan Against the Wallachian Consular Treaty with the Czar.

Bismarck's Policy in the Question of the East.

Reliance of the Porte on the Treaty of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Wallachia, by way of

BUCHAREST, Dec. 5, Via London, Dec. 6, 1871. The Roumanian government has received from Constantinople a formal protest, made on the part of the Porte against the final conclusion of the treaty which was negotiated some two years since with Russia relative to the regulation of consular jurisdiction in the terri-

tory of the Danubian Principalities,

The Sultan's government justifies its action on the ground that this treaty arrangement between Wallachia and the Czar constitutes a violation of the clause of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, which stipulates that Russia shall not seek executive power or aggrandizement on the Danube, and that the Hospodar is really tributary to the chief authority in Constan-

PRUSSIAN POLICY. The promulgation of the Turkish protest at the present moment is ascribed to the influence of Prince Bismarck, who, although entirely indifferent to the claims or authority of Prince Charles, has induced the Sultan's government to assert its sovereignty in Wallachia as part and parcel of his present game of statecraft

Roumanian Interests in the Great Cabinets The condition of the relations existing between the Roumanian government and the Sultan of Turkey has been a cause of uneasiness and jealousy to years just past. Since the conclusion of the Prussian war with France the consideration of the subject has ngaged a large share of anxious attention on the part of the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg and even in the Councils of the Queen of England An English authority, dating in Constantinopi

some few months since, called attention to the subject in the following words:—
Prince Charies or Roumania seems anxious to create further complications in the East and more work for conferences. The Porte has been informed that he has addressed a letter to the sovereigns of the Paris Treaty guaranteeing Powers. It is supposed that he wires to say that he can no longer govern the Principalities under the present constitution, and requests that the matter be taken into consideration at a conference. Pe the contents of the letter whatever they may, the Porte is not likely to submit to a wassal prince communicating direct with loreign sovereigns without any notice to the Suzerain Court, and it will resist any reference to the question connected with the Principalities at the Conference. Considering the relationship of Prince Charles to the head of the North German Confederation this act is very significant. Can it be that the tille of prince is too modest now for a near relative to the Emperor of Germany?

Owing to the failure in his endeavors to convert the Porte to the views of his government, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople discontinued his long and aimost daily interviews with the Grand Vizler some time since. His enforts were then unmistakably directed toward isolating Turkey from the Western Powers, and persuading with Russia.

The Exchange News of St. Petersburg, at one time a warm friend of German interests, published an article some months ago, under the text of "The

an article some months ago, under the text of "The Ambitions Projects of Prussia," in which the Russian writer said:—

It was natural enough at first to suppose that Germany and Austria should have sought an interview to settle the question of the Roumanian railroads, and we are always both to believe evil where good may be meant. But now German and Vienna correspondents have opened our eyes. What do they mean by the aggressive Powers, against which Europe is to be guarded? France, thoroughly ceaten, could scarce raise a finger in her own defence; Spain, Italy and England do not dream of conquests. Russia alone remains; against her, therefore, and her alone, is the menaced naried! She, fortunately victorious is axis, a therefore ready with eager clutch to pounce upon the Danube, the Bosphorus, and even india. She, too, forsooth, is but awaiting the death of the "sick man" to carry off every stick and soral he possessed. It is wonderful how perfectly versed are these foreign politicians in our sol-disant secret machinations, and how they have settled in their minds that, from the wastes of Kamtscharka to the shores of the Adriatic, we mean nothing less than to establish one moustrous Sciavonic empire upon the ruins of the whole of the European, but principally German civilization—nay, to the perdition of overy civilized individual on earth. Is Russia patiently to bear this? Should she not draw eleger to Austria, and thus isolate North Germany as Germany endeavored to isolate her?

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Compliment to Premier Andrassy from St. Petersburg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Dec. 6, 1871. Count Andrassy has received the congratulations of the Bussian government on his elevation to the Premiership of the Austrian Empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of the

SERVIA.

Cabinet Resignation and the Regency in a Ministerial Crisis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA. Dec. 6, 1871. The Servian Ministry has resigned.
The Council of Regency, which has charge of the

government during the minority of the reigning Prince, is seeking to form a new Cabinet, but has as vet made no announcement of appointments.

IRELAND.

Legal Attempt at "Big" Libel Suits.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871. was recently acquitted of the charge of having mur-dered Head Constable Taibot of the police, and who awaits trust for having wounded constable Mullins by shooting, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the pub-"Hibelious articles against his client

FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

Herald Special Report from

President Thiers' Diplomacy Towards the Pope and Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France :-

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1871. President Thiers has demanded that the government of the Holy See shall recall Prince de Chigi Albani from the post of Nuncio of the Vatican to the French republic.

This action of the French statesman has been determined on in accordance with a request of Prince Bismarck.

Sketch of Prince Chigh-Albani. Prince Sigismund Chigi-Albani was born on the ith of August in the year 1798. He is a Marshal of the Holy Roman Church and Guardian of the Conclave. He is a son of Prince Augustin Albani, who died on the 10th of November, 1865, by his wife, Amelia Charlotte, Princess Barbarini, who died on the 23d of August, in the year 1837. Prince Chigi-Aibani married the Princess Leopoidine, daughter of Prince Doria Pamphilli-Landi, and was made a widower by her death, which occurred on the 22d of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

The Fever in Regular Decline and the Patient Out of Danger.

Queen Victoria's Communication with Sandringham.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871. The official bulletin which was issued this morn ing reporting the condition of the Prince of Wales, and signed by the physicians in attendance at Sandringham, states that His Royal Highness enjoyed some sleep last night, and that the fever is declining regularly and gradually to-day.

There is little doubt but that the crisis of the disease is now over and the Prince out of danger. Queen Victoria remains at Windsor, but Her Majesty is in constant communication with the at-

tendants serving in the sick room at Sandringham. ENGLAND.

President Grant's Message Before the Nation and Public Comment on Its Contents.

Political Forecast of Coming Difficulties in America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871. excellent impression here and is favorably received by the press. It furnishes the text for leading edi torials in all the morning Journals. They generally express satisfaction with the spirit in which the relations with Great Britain are dealt with by the President, and the opinion is almost unanimous that made of the condition of the United States. AMERICAN POLICY ABROAD AND APPROACHING

President's Message, "congratulates the American government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe during the Franco-German war in preserving an impartial attitude, without losing opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides." The writer regress the threatened abolition of the income tax "without the

Pinance, taxation and free trade, the London Times thinks, will constitute the questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that economic problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of the agricultural producers of the Mis sissippi Valley. THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The bark De Mayo, from Savannah, has landed 1,250 bales of cotton at Liverpool.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial Crisis Not Terminated Completely.

Reception of the French Minister at Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6, 1871. The Ministerial crisis which was induced by the outside public agitation against M. de Decker's appointment has not been completely concluded, and the formation of the new Cabinet is still incomplete.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT COURT. M. Picard had an audience with the King to-day, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordi-nary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Bei-

The new Minister is classed, politically, as an nitra liberal Frenchman.

VENEZUELA.

Anarchy and a Reign of Terror-Two Rival Presidents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 22, Via HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871. Anarchy contines. President Bianco left on the 15th to attack the revolutionists under Herrera Garcia, who assumes to be President. It is believed that the result of this effort will be decisive. The war schooner Avril had arrived at Ciudad Bolivar to aid the insurgents. Trade is depressed.

JAMAICA.

The Lost Porto Rico and Jamaica Cable Recovered-Successful Raising of Cundurango.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1861. Cundurango has been successfully raised on this island from seeds lett by Dr. Keene, of Washington. The lost Porto Rico and Jamaica cable has been recovered. The break is tweaty-eight miles from Porto Rico. Despatches cannot be sent until the rrival of the cable steamer International from

MEXICO.

The Defeat of the Government Troops at Saltillo.

Progress of the Revolution-Another Lean Enforced at Mosterey-Consternation Among the Foreign Traders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1871. Advices from Matamoras states that the govern ent troops were compelled to abandon the city o

The troops only occupy one fort outside the city. The revolution is apparently gaining ground. A second loan has been enforced at Monteres by the revolutionists, and foreign merchant must pay or close their business. Many business men have left the city and closed their stores Mexican merchants who do not pay are pressed into

Great consternation prevailed at Monterey among the foreign merchants.

CUBA.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Kansas Commercial News.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871.

Sugar quiet and steady-No. 12 Dutch standard 10% reals. Exchange—On the United States, sixty days' signt, in currency, 1% a 1% per cent premium; short sight, 31/4 a 31/2 per cent premium; sixty days sight, in gold, 11% a 11% per cent premium; short sight, 13 a 13½ per cent premium; on London, 23½ per cent premium; on Paris, 6½ a per cent premium.

HAYPI.

Arrival of Two More Spanish War Vessels at Port au Prince-The Haytien Authorities Preparing for Defence-A Threat to Blow Up the Hornet-Attitude of the American Minister.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JACKEL, Hayti, Nov. 22, Via HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871. The Spanish war steamers Zaragossa and Pizarr ave arrived at Port au Prince. The Chorrucca was aiready there. No communications have been yet exchanged between the Spanish fleet and the Hay-

General Torquet is in command at Port au Prince sive defensive preparations.

The crew of the Hornet threaten to blow her up rather than surrender to the Spanish authorities. The Haysiens sympathize with the crew. The American Minister continues a silent observer

of the situation, but has offered no interference, and

the Hornet continues to fly the American flag. General Saget is expected at the capital in a few President Suget's Movements—Excitement About the Hornet—Troubles on the Domini-

Via HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871. President Saget has returned here from his tour

There is much excitement among the people con serning the Hornet question. Disturbances have recently occurred on the Hay-

tien and Dominican frontiers, and further trouble An American war steamer is anxiously ex-

ST. DOMINGO.

The Chambers have convened.

Baez on His Travels-The Cabralists Quiet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIA HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871. capital in a month. The Cabralists are quiet, but it is rumored that they are preparing for a movement on a large scale. Business is dull.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Nantasket-A Spanish War Vessel Watching But Not Intent on Molesting the Florida.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD VIA HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1871.

from Porto Rico, and Captain Carpenter had a conference with the Captain of the Spanish man-ofwar, who disclaimed any intention of molesting the reputed fillbuster steamer Florida, except to prevent her from approaching the coasts of Porto Rico or Cuba.

The Nantasket sailed for Samana Bay on the 20th

altimo, leaving the Florida and the Spanish man-ofwar in port.

Nothing has occurred to change the situation of

affairs here. The island is healthy, but trade is quite paralyzed. The smallpox continues its ravages in the island of Trinidad.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1871. The steamship Colorado, which takes the place of the Moses Taylor on the Australian line will be detained until Friday or Saturday to await the arrival

of the English mails.

The Senatorial contest has been narrowed down apparently to Sargent and Cole, and the prospects

apparently to Sargent and Cole, and the prospects of the latter are reported as improving.

The Legislature has not yet organized, the democrats desiring to postpone the Joint Convention as long as possible.

The President's Message is generally warmly commended by the press of the Facilic coast.

The affairs of the suspended bank of B. P. Hastings & Co., of Sacramento, have been taken out of the receiver's hands by trustees appointed by the creditors.

The time for making good the impaired capital of the People's Insurance Company having expired, and no movement having been made to comply with the law, the concern will be closed up.

Closed up.

The directors of the Pacific Insurance Company are endeavoring to do business, with small prospects of success.

THE COLD WEATHER ON THE PLAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6, 1871. morning, December I, were at Laramie station to day. It is not known how soon the road will be cleared. The weather has greatly moderated. A great number of cases are reported in the West of persons frozen to death.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LONDON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1871, The building of the London Woollen Company, at London, Madison county, Ohio, was burned at two o'clock this morning. Loss \$80,000; insurance \$10,000, or which \$5,000 is in the Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1870—Battle near Meung; French Army of the Lotre

defeated.

1815—Marshai Ney executed in Paris.

1787—The deputies of the Delaware State Convention signed the Constitution of the United States: they were the first State representatives to adopt the instrument.

THE ANTI-GRANT WAR!

The Key Note of the Coming Presidential Campaign.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, on the Warpath.

Deflance. The President of the United States Charged

His Annual Message Full of

with Tyranny and Despotism. Suspension of the Writ of Habeas

Corpus an Excuse to Tram-

ple on Liberty.

Bullets and Bayonets the Secret of the Government in Controlling Elections.

An Appeal to the State to Reassert Its Rights and Resent the Violation of the Constitution as Framed by the Fathers of the Republic.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6, 1871. The General Assembly met to-day, a quorum of committee waited upon His Excellency Governor Walker and informed him of the organization of the General Assembly and their readiness to receive any communication he had to make.

The Governor then sent in his annual Message, which is a lengthy but able and exhaustive docu ment. He congratulates the people upon the bless ings they have enjoyed and the ills they have escaped and the success of the experiment of univer-sal suffrage and equality before the law, which Virinaugurated. "Certainly," he says, "nownere else could that experiment have been so successfully and impartially tried, the result having showed that under favorable circumstances is may be rendered not only not antagonistic, but rather conducive to good and stable republican government. Certain it s that since the restoration of civil government in our State we have enjoyed a degree of peace and good order, of obedience to law and respect for au-thority equalica by few and excelled by none of our sister States. While it is true that this is due in a very large measure to the law-abiding character

it cannot be dented that, to a certain extent, it is due to the fact that every citizen of the State, no matter what his race or his present or previous condition is or may have been, has been fully protected in the rights or immunities of citizenship.

IMMIGRATION. On the subject of immigration the Governor recommends: first, the organization of a bureau, under the control of a board of circctors one from each Congressional district and one from the State at large—to have entire management of the affairs of the bureau; second, the establishpose of furthering immigration by the dissemina-tion of correct information of the advantages and nducements offered to the emigrant; third, the establishment at Norfolk of a depot to receive the emigrants when they land; fourth, the publication of a pamphlet for distribution at the North and in Europe, giving information necessary as to the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, climate advantages and mineral resources of the State; and fifth, to invest authority in a commissioner to act as attorney or agent of owners of lands in the State. He concludes by recommending an appropriation of \$20,000 for the furtherance of this scheme of im-

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—A NEGRO COLLEGE WANTED. The Governor states that the success of the school

cates, and conclusively demonstrates that the peoboth in a material and moral point of view, of edu cation. The schools are now supported by a tax upon property and a capital fax of \$1, scarcely onehalf of the latter being collected.

He advises the amendment of the constitution so

as to provide for the collection of a capitation tax of \$2 only, to be devoted exclusively to the support of schools, and prohibit any and every citizen from voting at any election who does not pay this tax. The colored people, being clothed with the elective franchise equally with the whites, should be educated in order to intelligently exercise that right. This cannot be accomplished by any system of mixed schools; each race must be provided for separately, and the true interests of the colored people demand that they should be provided with separate schools. For this purpose the government recommends the establishment of a college or university for the education of oranches of useful knowledge; the same to be built and sustained by the sale of the land scrip due to the State by the United States, or by the conversion of the scrip into bonds or securities bearing six per cent interest.

THE FINANCES -TOTAL DEBT. On the subject of the finances the Governor, in an elaborate argument, justifies the Funding Act passed by the last Legislature by which Virdebt, and issues certificates for the remaining to pay this portion of the debt. The debt fundable under that law was \$47,000,866, two-thirds of which is \$81,393,910, which is the portion as sumed by this State, and on which the annual inerest is \$1,865,450. By the sale of all the interests owned by the State in internal improvements the total debt will be reduced to \$39,141,000, two-thirds of which is \$26,100,000, on which the annual interest will ne \$1,466,000.

The Governor then urgently recommends reindicial departments of the government, and indiates the means by which such retrenchment can be easily attained. If these measures are carried eet the current expenses of the state government, including the legislation expenses. Add to this the annual interest—\$1,420,000—and the sum of \$2,220,000 will be the total required to be realized annually from taxation, aside from what may be appropriated for school purposes. To raise this amount the Covernor recommends the taxation of all railroads in the same proportion as that upon private property; an increase of the oyster tax; upon the manufacture and sale of ardent liquors; stamp tax and an equalization of the assessments of real estate, which, with the adoption of the economical reforms he indicates, he is confident economical reforms he indicates, he is confident can meet the expenses of the government and pay the interest of the debt promptly as it falls due. The best between Virginia and West Virginia this excellency reiterates his recommendation of a year ago, which says:—"The better course to be pursued its for the two States to submit the whole question to arbitration. Let each State select one disinterested arbitrator, and the two thus selected a third, to whom the whole subject shall be submitted. It of mining to be final and binding upon the two States. This is a fair and equitable mode of adjustment, and if tendered by you it cannot but believe West Virginia will promptly accept it. If she refuse you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have exhausted all honorable means to obtain a settlement, and will then be

amply justified in enecking your remedy through the only instrumentality remaining—through the Supreme Court of the United States. SLECTIONS IN THE STATE—A SHOT FOR THE UNITED

Supreme Court of the United States.

SLECTIONS IN THE STATE—A SHOT FOR THE UNITED

The most important portion of the Governor's

Message is that devoted to the subject of elections
and the recent threatening attitude assumed by the
federal toward the State government, which I give
in extense, as it has a national interest, and as a
campaign document in the next Presidential contest is second to none yet published. One of the
most serious objections to our constitution is the
number and frequency of elections which it prescribes. We now have annually two regular elections—one on the fourth Thursday in May and the
other on the first Tuesday after the first Monday
in November. Aside from the loss of time to
the citizen in abendance upon registration
and the poils and the excitement of leeling and disturbance of business incident to the heavy expense
upon our people, which they are illy able to bear,
there is no necessity for it. There ought to be not
more than one election each year for State purposes.
Congressmen are elected every two years and a
President every four yoars, and by a law of Congress the latter election must be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and I am
clearly of opinion that it is advisable to hold our
Congressional elections at the time now prescribed
by law; but I am very decidedly in favor of so
amending the constitution as that all state, county,
municipal and township elections shall be held
on the fourth Thursday in May. This was the
time for holding State elections prescribed
by our former constitution, and was found
by experience to be the most convenient
time for our people, and by its adoption now we
should save the time, expenses and incidental evils
of two elections, except in each alternate year. I
am also in favor of this change in the constitution
for another, and to me very cogen reason. It would
remove our State elections beyond even the pale
of an

am also in favor of this change in the constitution for another, and to me very cogent reason. It would remove our State elections beyond even the pale of an Excuse Por Federal Intervention.

By the fourth section of the first article of the federal constitution the Legislatures of the several States are authorized to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections toerein for Congressional Representatives, but the right to make or alter such regulations at any time is reserved to Congress. For more than three-fourths of a century the authority thus conferred upon the State Legistures had been satisfactorily exercised by them. Twenty-one Presidential and forty-two Congressional elections had been held, some of them and the excitement and confusion of foreign wars, or the throse of domestic revolution, and yet no occasion had arisen, in the opinion of our wisest statesmen, cailing for, or that could justify the assertion of the reserved right of Congress to make or after the regulations prescribed by the States. Not until the year 1870, a period of profound peace and universal prevulence of law and order, when the lederal administration, two-thirds of both branches of Congress of the United States attempt to interfere or regulate the mode or manner of the election of its own representatives. In that clause of the federal constitution which prescribes that "each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members" it had, therefore, found an ample safeguard for the protection of the rights and interests of its own members and their constituents. The Forty-first Congress, however, undertook directly to control the election, not only of its own representatives, but also the election of State officers heid as the same time, by an act approved May 31, 1870, etc. CHICANERRY OF CONGRESS.

The federal governmen', under the presence of regulating the action of the ballot, strikes down the freedom of the officers heid as the same time, by an act approved several states of the

heavy punishments pronounced against them, while to THE LONG CATALOGUE OF CRIMES enumerated in our laws are added many others unknown to our or any other criminal jurisprudence. Already have some of our most worthy chilzens been dragged from their homes and subjected to great annoyance and expense in detending themselves against unfounded charges instituted under these laws. The gratification of partisan or personal malevolence has usually been the actuating motive for these prosecutions. But extraordinary and unprecedented as this legislation was, and unconstitutional, as I believe it to be, so far as it interieres with state elections, it was but the precursor of another statute enacted by the Forty-second Congress, which more completely compasses the real approved on the 20th of April, 1871, and is entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenin amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes,"

amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes."

WHY SUSPEND THE HABBAS CORPUS?

Can there be found in these provisions any authority for the suspension of that great writ of right, the habeas corpus, or for the delegation of the authority with which Congress, alone was clothed by the original constitution? Certainly not. And yet that authority is attempted to be vested in the President of the United State. by the terms of this act, under the specious pretext of enforcing the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is the language of the federal constitution. By the origin,

ianguage of the federal constitution. By the origin, mature and history of this strate with and bilwark is interposes between the freedom of the citizen and the open or sicalty encroachments of tyranny were thoroughly understood and profoundly appreciated by the framers of the constitution. Hence the absolute promittion of its suspension, except in the two extreme energencies of foreign invasion or when receilion raises theel to see a formal profession of the suspension, except in the two extreme energencies of foreign invasion such a formal profession or when receilion raises theel to see a formal profession or when receiling marked power than the constitution and the season of the season of

and taxing of the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement and eleration of labor, and under fully, financially and permanently accomplished universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. It is in no partial suffrage, it is in no partial suffrage, it is in no partial suffrage. It is in no partial suffrage, it is in no partial suffrage. It is in one process which surroune us and indicate the course which, in my judgment, it is wise to pursue. I would that I could present a less sombre picture; that I could congratulate you upon the complete restoration of the national government to its pristiple purity and strong hold on the affections of the people, and its just execution of their sovereign will; but as affection is not begotten of force, nor honesty of corruption, so

LIBERTY IS NOT NUSTURED BY TYRANNY, nor peace by violence. Not until the people ruse in their majesty and reassert their liberties, now trampled upon; not until knadness shall supersade hate and patriotism rise superior to partisms setfishness may we look for the inauguration of an era of good feeling. Lot us hope that patriots and statesmen, good men and Christians everywhere throughout the land, regardless of past associations or affiliations will unite in an honest and earnest effort to redeem the nation from this unnatural and dangerous condition of affairs to the end that peace and fraternity may be again restored among the people; so that the nation, united, purified and narmonized, may march onward to the grand consummation of the mighty destiny which awaits.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

of the State of New York assembled in this city on were present. The Convention was called to order of Syracuse, chairman of the Executive Committee Mr. Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan, was appointe

A paper entitled "The Statistics and Progress of ham H. Depuy, D. D., assistant editor of the Chris-tian Advocate, New York, which closed the first ses-

At the afternoon session a permanent organization was effected by by the adoption of the following report of the Committee:—President, Rev. William E. Harris, D. D. Li. D., of New York; Vice Presidents Rev. R. Hogoboom, East Genesee Conference; Rev. G. P. Porter and S. B. Foote, of Wyoming Conference; Revs. W. G. Queal and W. T. Childs, of Troy Conference; Revs. J. E. King, D. D., and W. L. Woolet, of Black River Conference; L. L. Hart and William Whiting, of Central New York Conference; Revs. R. Hough on and E. Rewington, of New York Conference; Revs. R. Hough on and E. Rewington, of New York Conference; Revs. R. Hough on and E. Rewington, of New York Conference; Revs. George Corey and O. B. B. Weiling, of Eric Conference; Revs. R. A. Caruthers and J. Ingenoli, of East German Conference; Rev. J. O. Definger; Secretaries, Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D.; B. Foote, A. M., and C. H. Applegate; Financial Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Beinger; Secretaries, Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D.; B. Foote, A. M., and C. H. Applegate; Financial Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Definger; Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Beinger; Secretaries, Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D.; B. Foote, A. M., and C. H. Applegate; Financial Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Definger; Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Beinger; Secretaries, Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D.; B. Foote, A. M., and C. H. Applegate; Financial Secretaries, Rev. J. C. Beinger; Secretaries, Rev. J.

oipal authorities of public funds for the support of sectarian schools.

Professor Fisk, principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, read a care uily prepared paper on the subject, when the Convention adjourned until evening.

At the Evenino Session

Professor Flack, of the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, read a paper, on behalf of the committee, on the subject of "Intemperance in Its Relations to Society, the Church and Civil Law."

The Rev. J. Alabastek, from the same committee, read a paper on "Temperance Legislation," and the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That while we declare total prohibition to be our right and our aim, we respectfully sak the passage of a law which will make it necessary to obtain the consent of a majority of legal voters, at an election held for that purpose is the ward, town or county, before any one can sell lutoxicaling inquors as a beverage.

The Convention then adjourned until nine

The Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the topics of university education and Christianity were taken up. The Rev. C. W. Bennett, D. D., Professor of History and Logic in the Syracuse University, and chairman of the committee having the subject in charge, read a paper or that surget.

the committee having the subject in charge, read a paper on that subject.

The Rev. J. E. Kino, D. D., President of Fort Edward Institute, read a paper on the supply of students for university education.

The committee presented a series of resolutions, which were adonted, affirming that the University should be the place of preparation for the most sacred trasts in the Church and State; that the highest education implies the education fully recognizes essential Christian principles as indispensable in a sound university foundation; and we will faithfully and gratefully incorporate such principles into our system of instruction.

The Rev. Dr. King presented a resolution that the Ministers of the Methodist Church in this State, being vitally related to the successful establishment and emolent working of the Syracuse University, should exert their utinost power and assert their highest authority in order to recommend their educational institutions to the favor of the people. The cational institutions to the favor of the people Convention then took a recess until two o'cloc The sessions are largely attended, and are cusual interest.

A .- The Hent in the Market .- If You Want an elegant, fashionable Dress Hat go direct to the manufac-turer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street; price \$1.

A.—Horring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 Broadway, opener Murray ness A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat Requires Immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable long disease. IfkOWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give relief.

A .- The Cold Sunp!

Ladies, do not shiver around the fire from the cold, winter wind rushing through the crevices of your doors and win-dows, get them fixed with ROBBUCA'S WEATHER STRIPS. warranted to exclude cold wind, stop the rattling of sashes and make your fooms warm and cosey. Competent measent to any part of city or country to fix them.

ROEBUCK EROTHERS,

58 Fulton street, near Cliff (same office (or eight years). Hardware and building trade supplied.

A.—'t is Difficult to Determine Whether KNOX'S HATS or KNOX'S FURS are the most popular. His Hats are certainly more pictureaque and graceful than it was presument that the stiff sik, cylindrical "stove-pipe" could be made to appear, and the result must be admitted to be a crowning triumph of art. But Knox's Furs are especially worthy of admiration, particularly his Fur Caps, which are a little shead of anything of the kind which has been preduced here. They are not the saucer-like conceptions which some of Knox's feeble initiatives have produced; but are fust and towering, and serve as useful as well as ornamental correlings. No well-dressed gentlems with have the temerity to appear either on foot or on horseback during the winter without one of Knox's exquisite Fur Caps and Collars, or without a pair of Knox's Fur Gloves or Gauntiets.

A .- I Recommend Watts' Nervous Autidote for Rheumatism; a few doses entirely cured me. Mrs. E. CUNNION, 79 Centre street.

A Fine Assortment of Second Hand GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE, for sale cheap. Also a number of Plan's of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS', Steinway Hall, 109 and HI Kast Pourteenth street, New York.

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rayLon & Co., Bankers, it Wall stress, New York. The Grand Deke of Russia has Openly Declared that the taste displayed by the American ladies in their dress is perfectly faultiess, and enhances the numerous personal charms with which nature has endowed them. Upon one of the leaders of fashion showing him the fifth number of FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JUNNAL he confessed that he could easily account for their taste. All agree in giving to FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JUNNAL has paim of fashion. Published every Monday, and for sale by

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